Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOS. W. HAMPTON, | "We will cling to the pillars of the Constitution, and if it must fall, we'll perish amidst the ruins." | Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 1, | CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 9, 1841. | NUMBER 1.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made those who advertise by the year.

☞ LETTERS to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, *that the* authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Music School.

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance $16
" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Cabinet of Minerals for Sale.

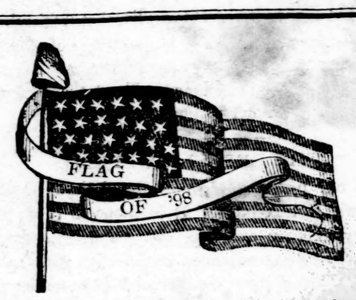
THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET of MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Doct. Austin himself, with much care, and principally consists of GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, and LEAD ORES, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country, besides a number obtained from Europe.—Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions wishing to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information, on application to the undersigned. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1841. 1—r

☞ Apprentices Wanted.

TWO smart, active BOYS, from 12 to 16 years of age, will be taken at this Office as Apprentices to the Printing business. Boys from the country would be preferred;—they will board in the Editor's family, and have every attention paid to their moral and intellectual, as well as mechanical improvement.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte.



Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS

Of 1798, pronouncing the Alien and Sedition Laws to be unconstitutional, and defining the rights of the States. Drawn by Mr. Madison, and presented and enforced by John Taylor of Caroline.

IN VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DEC. 21, 1798.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression either foreign or domestic; and that they will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.

That this Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which, it pledges its powers; and, that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of the Union, because a faithful observance of them, can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, That it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional character which defines them; and, that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases (which, having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former articles of confederation were the less liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect, of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains, and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States by degrees, into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be, to transform the present Republican system of the United States, into an absolute, or at best, a mixed monarchy.

That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts," passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the Federal Government, and which by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of executive, subverts the general principles of free Government, as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution; and the other of which acts, exercises in like manner, a power not delegated by the Constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power, which, more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against the rights of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed, the only effectual guardian of every other right.

That this State having by its Convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States," and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other States, recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was, in due time, annexed to the Constitution, it would mark a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference were now shown, to the most palpable violation of one of the rights, thus declared and secured; and to the establishment of a precedent which may be fatal to the other.

That the good people of this Commonwealth, having ever felt, and continuing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other States; the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness; the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other States, in confidence that they will concur with this Commonwealth, in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional;—and, that the necessary and proper measures will be taken *by each* for co-operation with this State, in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights and liberties, reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.

That the Governor be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executive authority of each of the other States, with a request that the same may be communicated to the Legislature thereof; and that a copy may be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives, representing this State in the Congress of the United States.

Attest, JOHN STEWART.

1798, Dec. 24th. Agreed to by the Senate.

H. BROOKE.

A true copy from the original, deposited in the office of the General Assembly.

JOHN STEWART, Keeper of the Rolls.

Extracts from the Address to the People, which accompanied the foregoing Resolutions.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Unwilling to shrink from our representative responsibilities, conscious of the purity of our motives, but acknowledging your right to supervise our conduct, we invite your serious attention to the emergency which dictated the subjoined resolutions.—Whilst we disdain to alarm you with ill-founded jealousies, we recommend an investigation guided by the coolness of wisdom, and a decision bottomed on firmness, but tempered with moderation.

It would be perfidious in those entrusted with the *Guardianship of the State Sovereignty*, and acting under the solemn obligation of the following oath: "I do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States," not to warn you of encroachments, which though clothed with the pretext of necessity, or disguised by arguments of expediency, may yet establish precedents, which may ultimately devote a generous and unsuspicious people to all the consequences of usurped power.

Encroachments springing from a government, whose *Organization cannot be maintained without the co-operation of the States*, furnish the strongest excitements upon the State Legislatures to watchfulness, and impose upon them the strongest obligation, *to preserve unimpaired the line of partition.*

The acquiesence of the States under infractions of the Federal Compact, would either beget a speedy consolidation, by precipitating the State Governments into impotency and contempt, or prepare the way for a revolution, by a repetition of these infractions, until the people are aroused to appear in the majesty of their strength. It is to avoid these calamities that we exhibit to the people, the momentous question, whether the Constitution of the United States shall yield to a construction, which defies every restraint, and overwhelms the best hopes of Republicanism.

Exhortations to disregard domestic usurpation, until foreign danger shall have past, is an artifice which may be forever used; because the possessors of power, who are the advocates for its extension, can ever create national embarrassments, to be successively employed to sooth the people into sleep, whilst that power is swelling, silently, secretly, and fatally. Of the same character are insinuations of a foreign influence, which seize upon a laudable enthusiasm against danger from abroad, and distort it by an unnatural application, so as to blind your eyes against danger at home.

The Sedition Act presents a scene which was never expected by the early friends of the Constitution. It was then admitted, that the State sovereignties were only diminished, by powers specifically enumerated, or necessary to carry the specified powers into effect. Now Federal authority is deduced from implication, and from the existence of State law, it is inferred, that Congress possesses a similar power of legislation; whence Congress will be endowed with a power of legislation, in all cases whatsoever, and the States will be stript of every right reserved by concurrent claims of a paramount Legislature.

The Sedition Act is the offspring of these tremendous pretensions, which inflict a death-wound on the sovereignty of the States.

For the honor of American understanding, we will not believe, that the people have been allured into the adoption of the Constitution, by an affectation of defining powers, whilst the *preamble* would admit a construction, which would erect the will of Congress into a power paramount in all cases, and therefore limited in none. On the contrary, it is evident that the objects for which the Constitution was formed were deemed attainable only by a particular enumeration and specification of each power granted to the Federal Government; reserving all others to the people, or to the States. And yet it is in vain we search for any specified power, embracing the right of legislation against the freedom of the press.

Had the States been despoiled of their sovereignty by the generality of the preamble, and had the Federal Government been endowed with whatever they should judge to be instrumental towards the union, justice, tranquillity, common defence, general welfare, and the preservation of liberty, nothing could have been more frivolous than an enumeration of powers.

All the preceding arguments arising from a deficiency of constitutional power in Congress, apply to the Alien Act, and this act is liable to other objections peculiar to itself. If a suspicion that aliens are dangerous, constitute the justification of that power exercised over them by Congress, then a similar suspicion will justify the exercise of a similar power over natives. Because there is nothing in the Constitution distinguishing between the power of a State to permit the residence of natives and aliens. It is, therefore, a right originally possessed, and never surrendered by the respective States, and which is rendered dear and valuable to Virginia, because it is assailed through the bosom of the Constitution, and because her peculiar situation renders the easy admission of artizans and laborers an interest of vast importance.

But this bill contains other features, still more alarming and dangerous. It dispenses with the trial by jury; it violates the judicial system; it confounds legislative, executive, and judicial powers; it punishes without trial; and it bestows upon the President despotic power over a numerous class of men. Are such measures consistent with our constitutional principles? And will an accumulation of power so extensive, in the hands of the Executive, over aliens, secure to natives the blessings of Republican liberty?

If measures can mould Governments, and if an uncontrolled power of construction, is surrendered to those who administer them, their progress may be easily foreseen and their end easily foretold. A lover of monarchy, who opens the treasures of corruption, by distributing emolument among devoted partizans, may at the same time be approaching his object, and deluding the people with professions of Republicanism. He may confound Monarchy and Republicanism by the art of definition. He may varnish over the dexterity which ambition never fails to display, with the pliancy of language, the seduction of expediency, or the prejudices of the times. And he may come at length to avow, that so extensive a territory as that of the U. S., can only be governed by the energies of monarchy; that it cannot be defended, except by standing armies; and that it cannot be united, except by consolidation.

Measures have already been adopted, which may lead to these consequences. They consist

In fiscal systems and arrangements, which keep an host of commercial and wealthy individuals, embodied and obedient to the mandates of the Treasury.

In armies and navies, which will, on the one hand, enlist the tendency of man to pay homage to his fellow-creature who can feed or honor him; and on the other, employ the principle of fear, by punishing imaginary insurrections, under the pretext of preventive justice.

In swarms of officers, civil and military, who can inculcate political tenets tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by indulgencies and severites, and can act as spies over the free exercise of human reason.

In restraining the freedom of the press, and investing the Executive with legislative, executive, and judicial powers, over a numerous body of men.

And, that we may shorten the catalogue, in establishing by successive precedents such a mode of construing the Constitution, as will rapidly remove all restraint upon Federal power.

Let history be consulted; let the man of experience reflect; nay, let the artificers of monarchy be asked, what farther materials they can need for building up their favorite system?

These are solemn, but painful truths; and yet we recommend it to you, not to forget the possibility of danger from without, although danger threatens us from within. Usurpation is indeed dreadful; but against foreign invasion, if that should happen, let us rise with hearts and hands united, and repel the attack with the zeal of freemen, who will strengthen their title to examine and correct domestic measures, by having defended their country against foreign aggression.

Pledged as we are, fellow-citizens, to these sacred engagements, we yet humbly and fervently implore the Almighty Disposer of events, to avert from our land war and usurpation, the scourges of mankind, to permit our fields to be cultivated in peace; to instil into nations the love of friendly intercourse; to suffer our youth to be educated in virtue, and to preserve our morality from the pollution, invariably incident to habits of war; to prevent the laborer and husbandman from being harrassed by taxes and imposts; to remove from ambition the means of disturbing the Commonwealth; to annihilate all pretexts for power afforded by war; to maintain the Constitution, and, to bless our nation with tranquillity, under whose benign influence we may reach the summit of happiness and glory, to which we are destined by *nature* and *nature's God.*

Attest, JOHN STEWART, C. H. D.

1798, Jan. 23d. Agreed to by the Senate.

H. BROOK, C. S.

A true copy from the original, deposited in the office of the General Assembly.

JOHN STEWART, Keeper of the Rolls.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives, Nov. 10, 1798.

The House according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Commonwealth, Mr. Caldwell in the chair.

And after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Caldwell reported, that the Committee had, according to order, had under consideration the Governor's address, and had come to the following resolutions thereupon, which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where they were twice read and agreed to by the House.

1. *Resolved*, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force:—That to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party: That the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final *judge* of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the U. S., piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever, and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, "that the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" therefore, also the same act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled "an act, in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. S.;" as also the act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled "an act, to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the U. S.," (and all other acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those enumerated in the Constitution,) are altogether void and of no force, and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right, appertains solely and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory.

3. *Resolved*, That it is true as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, "that the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People;" and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press, being delegated to the U. S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States, or to the people: That thus was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speeceh and of the press may be abridged without lessening their useful freedom, and how far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use, should be tolerated rather than the use be destroyed; and thus also, they guarded against all abridgment by the U. S. of the freedom of religious opinion and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same, as this State by a law passed on the general demand of its citizens, had already protected them from all human restraint or interference: And that in addition to this general principle and express declaraiton, another and more special provision has been made by one of the amendments to the Constitution, which expressly declares, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, insomuch, that whatever violates either, throws down the sanctuary which covers the others, and that libels, falsehoods, and defamation, equally with heresy and false religion, are withheld from the cognizance of Federal tribunals: That therefore the act of the Congress of the U. S. passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, entitled "an act, in addition to the act, for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. S." which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not law, but is altogether void and of no effect.

4. *Resolved*, That alien friends are under the jurisdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are; that no power over them has been delegated to the U. S. nor prohibited to the individual States distinct from their power over citizens: and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, that "the powers not delegated to the U. S. by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People," the act of the Congress of the U. S. passed on the 22d day of June, 1798, entitled "an act concerning aliens," which assumes power over alien friends not delegated by the Constitution, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

5. *Resolved*, That in addition to the general principle as well as the express declaration, that powers not delegated are reserved, another and more special provision inserted in the Constitution from abundant caution has declared, "that the *migration* or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808:" That this Commonwealth does admit the migration of alien friends described as the subject of the said act concerning aliens; that a provision against prohibiting their migration, is a provision against all acts equivalent thereto, or it would be nugatory; that to remove them when migrated, is equivalent to a prohibition of their migration, and is therefore contrary to the said provision of the Constitution, and void.

6. *Resolved*, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of this Commonwealth on his failure to obey the simple *order* of the President, to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by the said act, entitled "an act concerning aliens," is contrary to the Constitution, one amendment to which has provided, that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law," and that another having provided, "that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a public trial by an impartial jury, to be informend of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence," the same act undertaking to authorise the President to remove a person out of the U. States, who is under the protection of the law, on his own suspicion, without accusation, without jury, without public trial, without confrontation of the witnesses against him, without having witnesses in his favor, without defence, without counsel, is contrary to these provisions also of the Constitution, is therefore not law, but utterly void and of no force.

That transferring the power of judging any person who is under the protection of the laws, from the Courts to the President of the United States, as is undertaken by the same act, concerning aliens, is against the article of the Constitution, which provides, that "the judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in Courts, the Judges of which shall hold their offices during good behaviour," and that the said act is void for that reason also; and it is further to be noted, that this transfer of Judiciary power is to that magistrate of the General Government who already possesses all the Executive, and a qualified negative on all the Legislative powers.

7. *Resolved*, That the construction applied by the General Government, (as is evidenced by sundry of their proceedings,) to those parts of the Constitution of the United States which delegate to Congress a power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excise; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the U. States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any departmment thereof, goes to the destruction of all the limits prescribed to their power by the Constitution. That words meant by that instrument to be subsidiary only to the execution of the limited powers, ought not to be so construed as themselves to give unlimited powers, nor a part so to be taken, as to destroy the whole residue of the instrument: That the proceedings of the General Government under color of these articles, will be a fit and necessary subject for revisal and correction at a time of greater tranquillity, while those specified in the preceding resolutions, call for immediate redress.

8. *Resolved*, That the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, who are hereby enjoined to present the same to their respective Houses, and to use their best endeavors to procure at the next session of Congress, a repeal of the aforesaid unconstitutional and obnoxious acts.

9. *Resolved, lastly*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and is hereby authorized and requested to communicate the preceding resolutions to the Legislatures of the several States; to assure them that this Commonwealth considers Union for specified National purposes, and particularly for those specified in their late Federal compact to be

friendly to the peace, happiness, and prspeity of all the States; that faithful to that Compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties, it is sincerely anxious for its preservation: that it does also believe, that to take from the States all the powers of self-government, and transfer them to a general and consolidated government, without regard to the special delegations and reservations solemnly agreed to in that Compact, is not for the peace, happiness or prosperity of these States: And that therefore, this Commonwealth, is determined, as it doubts not its co-States are, tamely to submit to undelegated and consequently unlimited powers in no man or body of men on earth: that if the acts before specified should stand, these conclusions would flow from them; that the General Government may place any act they think proper on the list of crimes, and punish it themselves, whether enumerated or not enumerated by the Constitution as cognizable by them; that they may transfer its cognizance to the President or any other person, who may himself be the accuser, counsel, judge and jury, whose *suspicions* may be the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction; that a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States, being by this precedent reduced as outlaws to the absolute dominion of one man and the barrier of the Constitution thus swept away from us all, no rampart now remains against the passions and the power of a majority of Congress, to protect from a like exportation or other more grievous punishment the minority of the same body, the Legislatures, Judges, Governors and Councillors of the States, nor their other peaceable inhabitants who may venture to reclaim the Constitutional rights and liberties of the States and people, or who for other causes, good or bad, may be obnoxious to the views, or marked by the suspicions of the President, or be thought dangerous to his or their elections, or other interests politic or personal; that the friendless alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizens will soon follow, or rather has already followed; for, already has a Sedition act marked him as its prey; that these and successive acts of the same character, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into revolution and blood, and will furnish new calumnies against Republican Governments, and new pretexts for those who wish it to be believed, that man cannot be ruled but with a rod of iron: that it would be a dangerous delusion, were a confidence in the men of our choice, to silence our fears for the safety of our rights: that confidence is every where the parent of despotism: free government is founded in jealousy and not in confidence; it is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited Constitutions to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power: that our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which and no further our confidence can go, and let the honest advocate of confidence read the Alien and Sedition Acts, and say if the Constitution has not been wise in fixing limits to the Government it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits? Let him say what the Government is, if it be not a tyranny, which the men of our choice have conferred on the President, and the President of our choice has assented to and accepted over the friendly strangers, to whom the mild spirit of our country and its laws had pledged hospitality and protection: that the men of our choice have more respected the bare suspicions of the President, than the solid rights of innocence, the claims of justification, the sacred force of truth, and the forms and substance of law and justice. In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief, by the chains of the Constitution.—That this Commonwealth does therefore call on its co-States for an expression of their sentiments on the acts concerning aliens, and for the punishment of certain crimes herein before specified, plainly declaring whether these acts are or are not authorised by the Federal Compact? And it doubts not that their sense will be so announced, as to prove their attachment unaltered to limited government, whether general or particular, and that the rights and liberties of their co-States, will be exposed to no dangers by remaining embarked on a common bottom with their own: That they will concur with this Commonwealth in considering the said acts were so palpably against the Constitution, as to amount to an undisguised declaration, that the Compact is not meant to be the measure of the powers of the General Government, but that it will proceed in the exercise over those States of all powers whatsoever: That they will view this as seizing the rights of the States and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with a power assumed to bind the States, (not merely in cases made Federal,) but in all cases whatsoever, by laws made, not with their consent, but by others against their consent: That this would be to surrender the form of government we have chosen, and to live under one deriving its powers from its own will, and not from our authority; and that the co-States recurring to their natural right in cases not made Federal, will concur in declaring these acts void and of no force, and will each unite with this Commonwealth in requesting their repeal at the next session of Congress.

EDMUND BUSSOCK, S. H. R.
JOHN CAMPBELL, S. S. P. T.

Passed the House of Representatives, November 19th, 1798.

Attest,

THOMAS TODD, C. H. R.

In Senate, November 13th, 1798, unanimously concurred in.

Attest,

B. THURSTON, Clk. Sen.

Approved, November 16th, 1798.

JAMES GERRARD, G. K.

By the Governor:

HARRY TOULMAN.
Secretary of State.

Newspapers.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things that are familiar. A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of the family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, ought to be intelligent in mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading and study are, of course, considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern, or grog-shop, which ought to be devoted to reading! How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation!

Man is born *passionate* of body, but with an innate, though secret tendency, to the love of good in his mainspring of mind.

REPRESENTATION OF THE STATES IN CONGRESS.

The result of the new census of the U. States will soon be known, and it will devolve upon the present or next Congress to fix the ratio of the apportionment of Representatives from the various States, in the lower House of Congress, for the next ten years. The following tables, prepared for the New York Express by Mr. E. Williams, will therefore be found interesting, as they show the progress of political power, the increase of Representatives from some of the States, and the decline of relative strength in others. The census of 1840 will show a great increase of relative strength in the Western States; while the two great Middle States of New York and Pennsylvania, and the two Eastern States of Massachusetts and Maine, have held their own by an increase of population equal to the average of the whole United States. This will not probably prove to be the case with most of the Southern States.

In 1789, the representation from the thirteen States was fixed by the Constitution, as in the table below, amounting to 65 members. There have since been five enumerations of the inhabitants, exclusive of the last for 1840, under which the ratio has been fixed by acts of Congres as follows:

Census.	*Pop. of States.*	*Fed. Numbers*	*Ratio.*
1790	3,893,835	3,614,914 one in	33,000
1800	5,245,815	4,890,112 "	33,000
1810	7,036,563	6,584,238 "	35,000
1820	9,638,131	8,969,814 "	40,000
1830	12,716,608	11,028,731 "	47,000

Unrepresented Fractions.

1790	159,914
1800	255,112
1810	249,268
1820	449,814
1830	475,478

The Federal number is found by adding *three-fifths* of the number of slaves to the number of free persons.

The above shows how difficult it has been to fix a high number for a ratio, and by how slow a progress the numbers have been raised.

The following table shows the apportionment under the Constitution, and by acts of Congress, at five subsequdnt periods:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Old States.	1789	1791	1802	1812	1822	1832
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	13	12
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	9
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21
N. Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13
S. Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9
	65	101	128	153	154	160
New States.						
Vermont	*1792	2	4	6	5	5
Kentucky	1792	2	6	9	12	13
Tennessee	1796	2	3	6	9	13
Ohio	1802	-	1	6	14	19
Louisiana	1812	-	-	1	3	3
Indiana	1816	-	-	-	3	7
Mississippi	1817	-	-	-	1	2
Illinois	1818	-	-	-	1	3
Alabama	1819	-	-	-	3	5
Maine	1820	-	-	-	7	8
Missouri	1821	-	-	-	1	2
Michigan	1836	-	-	-	-	1
Arkansas	1836	-	-	-	-	1
Total	65	107	142	181	213	242
SENATE	26	32	34	36	48	52

* Date of admission into the Union.

From the Camden Journal.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

List of Appointments for 1841.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT....*Henry Bass, P. E.*

Charleston Station....Bond English, J. Sewell, J. Stacey.
Black Swamp....R. J. Boyd, Martin Eady.
Walterborough....T. Huggins, and to be supplied.
Barnwell....R. J. Limehouse.
Orangeburg....A. M'Corqudale, A. M. Chrietzburg.
Cypress....H. H. Durant.
Cooper River....A. W. Walker, S. P. Taylor.
Beaufort Mission....Thomas E. Ledbetter, Wesly L. Pegues.
Pocotaligo....A. J. Green.
Combahee and Ashepoo....J. R. Coburn, W. H. Fleming.
Pon Pon....Charles Wilson.
South Santee....Hugh C. Ogburn.
North Santee....J. R. Locke.
Cooper River....Abraham Nettles.

COKESBURY DISTRICT....*N. Tally, P. E.*

Cokesbury....J. H. Wheeler, Albert M. Shipp.
Edgefield....S. W. Kennedy, John Sairant.
Pendleton....Williamson Smith.
Greenville Station....W. P. Morrison.
Greenville Circuit....D. Hilliard, S. M. Green.
Yorkville....Samuel Townsend.
Union....P. G. Bowman, J. R. Pickett.
Laurens....Samuel Dunwoody.
Newberry....G. W. Moore, Thomas S. Daniel.
Aiken....W. E. Collier.
Saluda....J. H. Zimmerman.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT....*Hartwell Spain, P. E.*

Columbia Station....Whitefoord Smith.
Columbia Circuit....William C. Patterson.
Winnsboro'....D. G. M'Daniel, L. W. Barnes.
Camden Station....William C. Kirkland.
Santee....J. W. Wellborn, W. S. Halton.
Darlington Station....To be supplied.
Darlington Circuit....L. O'Neal, E. L. King.
Broad River....J. Holmes.
Wateree....W. J. Jackson, J. Nipper.
Pee Dee Mission....W. Kerr.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT....*H. A. C. Walker, P. E.*

Wilmington Station; W. A. Gamewell.
Brunswick: D. Seal. C. H. Pritchard.
Bladen; J. M. Bradly, J. A. Porter.
Fayetteville Station: Charles S. Walker.
Pee Dee; W. A. M'Swain.
Black River; L. Scarborough. D. Cox.
Georgetown Station; Samuel Leard.
Waccamaw; S. Jones. D. J. Simmons.
Black River and Pee Dee Missions; M. Robbins.
Waccamaw Mission; J. A. Minick, J. L. Belin.
Sawpit; P. A. M. Williams.
Cape Fear Mission; J. H. Chandler.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT; *W. Crook, P. E.*

Lincolnton; J. Anthony.
Charlotte Station; Colin Murchison.
Charlotte Circuit; B. Hamilton.
Rutherford; A. B. M'Gilvray, C. H. Crowell supernumerary.
King's Mountain; A Hackabee.
Morganton; M. A. M'Kibben, J. Macmacken.
Spartanburg; S. W. Capers.
Lenoir Circuit; C. M'Leod.

CHERAW DISTRICT; *David Derrick, P. E.*

Cheraw; A. M. Forster.
Chesterfield; G. R. Tally.
Wadesborough; J. L. Potter, S. W. Daves.
Waxhaw; J. Watts.
Centre; S. D. Lansy, A. Richardson.
Montgomery; C. Smyth, N. Byrd.
Rock Fish; J. P. Kerton.
Deep River; W. C. Clark, L. Little.

W. M. Wightman to be Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate.

Dr. W. Capers, Corresponding Secretary to the Missionary Board for the south and south-west.

S. Armstrong transferred to the Alabama Conference.

The next Conference will be held in Charlotte, on the 26th January, 1842.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Tuesday Morning, March 9, 1841.

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:

GREEN W. CALDWELL,

OF MECKLENBURG.

After a vexatious delay of more than two months, we are enabled to present to the public the first No. of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN." Our design when we issued a prospectus was, to commence operations on the 1st of January;—we have been prevented from doing so, however, by causes beyond our control.

We are now "under way," with a "fair wind," but barely sufficient to keep our vessel sailing.—We hope therefore, our friends every where will give us their active and efficient co-operation in placing our paper on a solid foundation:—buoyed up by the fostering support of an adequate number of *prompt paying* patrons, we promise our utmost energies to render the JEFFERSONIAN an efficient standard-bearer of Republican doctrines, and an agreeable and useful visitant at the family fire-side.

Persons holding subscription lists for this paper, will please send them in without delay, and subscribers can be furnished from the first number, as we have printed a small surplus.

A number of subscribers on lists received from the country, were without any post-office attached to their names to which we should send their papers. The papers have, therefore, been kept in our office. Subscribers in this condition will please either call or send for their papers, and advise us where to direct them in future.

We deem our first number a fit occasion to state to our readers and friends, the course of policy we expect to pursue in the editorial management of this paper.

We have an ardent attachment for our native State, North Carolina, and feel a deep interest in whatever may conduce to the interest of her citizens, the respectability of the State, and the stability of her institutions. We shall, therefore, devote as much of our space as a due regard to other important subjects will admit, to to the discussion of questions of state policy—to the development of the resources of the State, and the promotion of her Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial, and Mining interests. As a question of supreme importance to every citizen who has the good of the State at heart, we shall on all fit occasions urge the importance of an efficient system of COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION. Popular intelligence is the great bulwark of free government, and universal, or even general education can only be attained through a judicious system of *free schools*.

In national politics, as our prospectus indicates, we embark under the flag of '98—"where we ever have been and ever mean to be." We regard the General Government as one of exclusively *delegated powers*—unauthorized to grant corporate powers or exclusive privileges of any character whatever; and, therefore, unable, without a violation of the Constitution, to charter a National Bank, to levy a Tariff for the protection of northern manufacturers, to expend the public money for works of Internal Improvement, or to touch the question of domestic slavery in any manner or form.

The discussions in the late Congress, and the influences which will evidently prevail in the new administration, should admonish the southern people to prepare for resistance to another high Tariff, and to the consummation of the destructive schemes of the Abolitionists. In the final settlement of these questions, we of the south have our all at stake,—and the public sentinel who would lull the people to a false sleep by the cry of "peace!" when all is danger and darkness, can have but little love for his country or her glorious institutions.

As regards the new President, Gen. HARRISON, we did all we could honestly do to prevent his election, but we will not judge his administration harshly;—we shall certainly "nothing extenuate," nor designedly "set down aught in malice." We are anxious for him to have a fair trial to redeem the manifold pledges he and his partizans made to the people last summer;—if he shall bring about the halcyon days of prosperity, plenty, and ease so profusely promised—administer the Government with economy—usurp no undelegated powers, and resist their exercise by Congress—in short, practice the doctrines of the old Republican Party, and ferret out all corruption and dishonesty in public officers, nothing will afford us more pleasure than to award to him the meed of our approbation.

We shall, in all discussions and selections, avoid as much as possible every thing like scurrillity or personal detraction; and court with our brethren of the press that spirit of toleration and candor which alone should obtain among gentlemen.

The distant reader may be curious to know the signification of the engraved devices at the head of our paper. They are emblematic of incidents in the Revolutionary history of this County—MECKLENBURG: The *Banner*, of that glorious event the declaration of Independence by her gallant sons on the 20th May, 1775; and the *Hornet's Nest*, of the indignant expression of Cornwallis, that "*Charlotte* and *Mecklenburg* were the hornet's nest of America." Our paper would be incomplete as the organ of Mecklenburg Democracy without these memorabe emblems of her revolutionary character.

THE REPUBLICAN FLAG.

On our first page will be found the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, penned by Madison and Jefferson. These invaluable State Rights papers cannot be too often read, or too closely studied by every one who feels an interest in the preservation of our free institutions—and who does not?

We regard it as one of the surest indications of the future triumphs of the Democracy of this country, that the Democratic papers, and our party generally every where, are publishing these documents and rallying under them as the sheet-anchor of the Republic's safety. It shows a laudable devotion to the primitive principles of our government, which will show forth good fruits in due time.

We shall in our next, follow up these Resolutions with Madison's Report of 1799, and we hardly need bespeak for them the serious and careful attention of our readers.

In regard to the necessity and utility of publishing these documents at this time, we cannot do better than copy the following remarks, which accompanied their publication in a late number of the Richmond Enquirer:

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The State Rights Doctrines of the Virginia School.

Our Bill of Rights urges a "recurrence to fundamental Principles," as essential to the prosperity of the Republic. But when was that duty more strongly recommended to us, than when a party is about to come into the Administration, which embraces the most distinguished men of the Federal Party, and whose measures are likely to be moulded by their latitudinous Construction? At such a moment, it becomes the duty of the Republican Party to throw themselve back upon their original principles. It becomes Virginia especially, who has been saved from the general defeat, to come boldly forward, as she did in '99, to re-assert the same principles which she established *then*, and again to become the flag-bearer of the consecrated standard. Under the full sense of the crisis which is at hand, and of the duties which it devolves upon the Republican Party, we shall publish the great documents, which contain the articles of their political Creed. We beg the People of Virginia to read them again and again, to study them carefully, and inwardly digest them.—They constitute the standard by which every Republican will be able to judge of the measures of the coming Administration. The following was the Preface, which in February, 1826, we attached to a pamphlet Copy of "the Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, penned by Madison and Jefferson, and of Madison's subsequent Report:"

"The administration of Mr. John Adams, was a dark day for the Republic. Then, Alien and Sedition Acts were let loose upon us; the purity of the Constitution itself was violated by the madness of party: and those Rights which had been respectively reserved to the STATES and PEOPLE, were exposed to the most fearful jeopardy by the usurpations of the Federal Government."

"But, the friends of the Constitution did not 'despair of the Republic.' Though the liberty of Speech and of the Press was invaded; though the power and patronage of the Government were exerted to intimidate or seduce the people; the Republicans did not abandon the cause of their Country. Their resistance continued with the crisis; the form of it only was varied. While Mr. Jefferson remained in the Senate of the United States, and Mr. Gallatin in the House of Representatives, most of their most able and active friends, in some of the States, retired from the halls of the General Government, and retreated to the State Legislatures; in which great citadels of the public Liberty, they proposed to reassert the true principles of the Government. The Republicans succeeded, and the Constitution was saved.

"Among the most memorable productions of those times, were the Resolutions and Reports, which were adopted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia. These were penned by Jefferson and Madison. To Mr. Madison is due the honor of having drafted the Virginia Resolutions of the 21st December, 1798; and that masterly Vindication of them, which was adopted by the Legislature of Virginia during the session of '99–1800; a paper, which is familiarly known by the name of "MADISON'S REPORT," and which deserves to last as long as the Constitution itself.

"The Resolutions of Kentucky were submitted to the Legislature of that State by Mr. John Breckenridge, and adopted by them on the 10th November, 1798. They had the honor of being penned by the Author of the Declaration of American Independence.

"Both these esteemed Productions are scarce, and out of print. They are frequently asked for. They are again wanting, to re-establish the land-marks of the Constitution, and to stay that flood of encroachment which threatens to sweep our country. The rights of the States and the People are again assailed in an alarming manner. Doctrines are preached in high places, which are directly at war with the principles of our Government. The Centripetal power is assuming a new and fearful energy. Under the authority of great names, great errors are maintained. Is it not time, then, for the friends of Truth to rally together, and to re-assert their principles? Where can we find these principles more clearly stated, or the arguments in their defence more powerfully developed, than in the celebrated productions which the publisher of this pamphlet now lays before its readers?"

We of course cannot give a very interesting collection of *news* this week, having received no exchange papers yet. If our Editorial brethren to whom we send this number of our paper, will be kind enough to send us theirs in return, we shall soon be enabled to give a more varied cast to our columns.

The Federalists of this Congressional District held a meeting in this place on the 2nd instant, and nominated Col. DANIEL M. BARRINGER as their candidate for Congress. "Where *is*" General Edney?

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1840.

Below will be found the *official* returns of votes polled in all the States of the Union for President in November last. For comparison and perspicuity, the vote in 1836 is given, and the States arranged in their geographical divisions:

New England States. Electors.	1840. Har.	V. B.	1836. Whig.	V. B.
10 Maine	46,613	46,201	15,239	22,990
7 New Hampshire	26,434	32,670	6,228	18,697
7 Vermont	32,445	18,009	20,991	14,037
14 Massachusetts	72,874	51,948	42,247	34,474
4 Rhode Island	5,278	3,301	2,710	2,964
8 Connecticut	31,601	25,296	18,749	19,291
50	215,244	177,425	106,164	112,453
Middle States.				
42 New York	225,812	212,519	138,543	166,815
8 New Jersey	33,362	31,034	26,892	26,347
30 Pennsylvania	144,019	143,676	87,111	91,475
3 Delaware	5,967	4,884	4,733	4,153
83	409,160	392,113	257,278	288,790
Southern States.				
10 Maryland	33,528	28,752	25,852	22,168
23 Virginia	42,501	43,893	23,382	30,503
15 North Carolina	46,676	34,218	23,626	26,910
11 South Carolina	Electors chosen by Legislature.			
11 Georgia	40,264	31,933	24,930	22,126
7 Alabama	28,471	33,991	16,612	20,506
4 Mississippi	19,518	16,995	9,688	9,979
5 Louisianna	11,297	7,617	3,383	3,653
86	222,255	197,399	127,473	135,845
Western States.				
21 Ohio	148,157	124,782	105,405	96,948
15 Kentucky	58,489	32,616	36,935	33,435
15 Tennessee	60,391	48,289	35,962	26,120
9 Indiana	65,302	51,701	41,281	32,480
5 Illinois	45,537	47,476	14,983	18,097
3 Michigan	22,907	21,098	4,072	7,332
4 Missouri	22,972	29,760	7,337	10,995
3 Arkansas	4,363	6,049	1,238	2,400
75	428,118	361,771	247,213	227,807
Total	1,274,777	1,128,708	738,128	764,895
	1,128,708			738,128
Harrison maj.	146,069	V. B. maj. (1836)		26,767

It will be seen that in the popular vote of the above States, the Harrison majority is 146,069; from this, subtract the Democratic majority in South Carolina,.....say 40,000, (supposing the popular vote of that State 65,000) and the Harrison majority is only about 106,000, in a vote of 2,403,485. The popular vote is enormously large—much larger, we have no doubt, than was anticipated by the intelligent of either party—*if not larger than our population could honestly afford.* Although defeated, Mr. Van Buren has just cause to view the result of the contest with pride and satisfaction. The Democracy of the Union, with him as the standard bearer of their doctrines, fought manfully throughout the fiercest conflict they have ever had to encounter. In every State in the Union has Mr. Van Buren's vote in 1840 been larger than in 1836, except Kentucky, as the above table will show—in some States *doubly* as large. For example: NEW YORK he carried in 1836 by 28,273;—in 1840, his vote was 45,704 *larger* than in 1836, and he *lost* the State by 13,293! MAINE Mr. Van Buren carried in 1836 by 7,761—in 1840, he more than doubled his vote of 1836, and yet lost the State. A similar increase of the Democratic strength will be perceived in nearly all the States, on reference to the above table.

But after all, the Democracy were nothing like as badly beaten in the late contest, as the Federalists have been again and again. In 1828, General Jackson beat John Quincy Adams 139,468, in a vote of 1,162,418:—in 1832, he again beat Clay, Wirt, &c., 123,936, in a vote of 1,290,498. Mr. Van Buren received, in the late contest, nearly double the number of votes giveu to Gen. Jackson, either in 1828, or in 1832, and yet was beaten. This naturally gives rise to the conclusion, that one of two things is certain—either that there has been, in the last twelve years, great neglect among the People in not going to the polls to vote; or, the Democracy were beaten in November last by the most unheard of frauds on the ballot-box—probably both combined.

THE FIRST FRUITS.

All parties now-a-days claim to be "Jeffersonian Republicans." Accordingly, the votaries of "hard cider and log cabins" last summer proclaimed Old Tip a genuine Republican of the Jeffersonian order, and no doubt induced many voters to support him solely on that ground. We, however, were well satisfied that he was a Federalist of the old school, and if elected, would administer the Government upon the principles of that party, conjointly with those of Abolition. Were we mistaken? Let his Cabinet appointments answer, and the people of the South must open their eyes.

He has appointed DANIEL WEBSTER his Secretary of State. Mr. Webster has always been considered and admitted to be the leader and ruling genius of the Federal party; he was the most active and powerful opponent of the last War in the whole country—voted in Congress against any and all measures to raise money and troops to carry it on, and declared that it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at our victories over the British." He was too, the prime mover of the Hartford Convention. He has ever been opposed to State Rights, advocating a latitudinous construction of the Federal Compact, voting for all unconstitutional Tariffs and schemes of Internal Improvements so odious to Republicans, and was for hanging the citizens of a *sovereign State*, (S. Carolina), because they would not submit to be TAXED for the benefit of his constituents! Is this the picture of a "Jeffersonian Republican"?

THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, is his Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ewing is of the same Federal stamp of Mr. Webster, with the addition of a tincture of Abolition, and was famous while in Congress for tacking on to the appropriation bills numerous extravagant items for cleaning out canals and creeks in his own State, and to swell the expenses of Government. *He* will therefore, make a very proper, economical Secretary of Treasury.

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, Secretary of War, and JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Attorney General—one a renegade Republican, and the other a blue-light Federalist;—both have proposed "gag laws" in Congress as odious as the Sedition Law

the "reign of terror;"—"gags," to punish with *e and imprisonment* the holder of *any* office under e Federal Government who dared like other free en to speak their sentiments of candidates for office! Are *they* Republicans?

GEORGE E. BADGER, of this State, Secretary of e Navy. Mr. Badger is quite celebrated as an ble, cunning lawyer; and equally noted for his igh federal opinions and rank aristocratic contempt or the *common people.*

FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, Postmaster General. This appointment does not astonish the Democratic Party; but it must confound the honest portion of the Whigs of the South. We expected ome such an offering to the Abolitionists for their ordial support of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Granger *s an active, bold, uncompromising Abolitionist*:—n 1836, he was run by the Anti-Masons and Abolitionists for the Vice-Presidency:—the Abolitionsts in the New York Legislature last year tried to un him for the United States Senate, because Mr. Fallmadge was not enough of an Abolitionist to suit their purposes:—his votes in Congress, his letters and speeches have all been so many proclamations against the rights of the South, and yet he is laced by the new Administration at the head of he *Post-Office Department*, where he can use the ntire mail facilities of the country to the destruction of our vital rights. What greater concession han this could the Abolitionists ask at this time?

If "coming events cast their shadows before," it clear that these appointments are a declaration f war by the new Administration, upon all the outh holds dear. So we regard them.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

This body, which was summoned to hold an ex-a session on the 4th inst., to enable the new Presient to submit his Cabinet appointments, &c., is omposed of the following members—the DEMOCRATS in *italics:*

MAINE:	NEW JERSEY:
Ruel Williams,	Samuel L. Southard,
George Evans.	Jacob W. Miller.
NEW HAMPSHIRE:	PENNSYLVANIA:
Levi Woodbury,	*James Buchanan,*
Franklin Pierce.	*Daniel W. Sturgeon,*
VERMONT:	DELAWARE:
amuel Prentiss,	Richard H. Bayard,
amuel S. Phelps.	Thomas Clayton.
ASSACHUSETTS:	MARYLAND:
saac C Bates,	William D. Merrick,
Rufus Choate.	John L. Kerr.
RHODE ISLAND:	VIRGINIA:
than F. Dixon,	William C. Rives,
mes F. Simmons.	(Vacancy.)
ONNECTICUT:	NORTH CAROLINA:
erry Smith,	Willie P. Mangum,
W. Huntington.	William A. Graham.
EW YORK:	SOUTH CAROLINA:
las Wright,	*John C. Calhoun,*
N. P. Talmadge.	William C. Preston.
OHIO:	GEORGIA:
illiam Allen,	*Alfred Cuthbert,*
njamin Tappan.	John M. Berrien.
ENTUCKY:	MICHIGAN:
enry Clay,	Augustus S. Porter,
mes T. Morehead.	Wm. C. Woodbridge.
ENNESSEE:	ALABAMA:
O. P. Nicholson,	*William R. King.*
(vacancy.)	*Clement C. Clay.*
OUISIANA:	MISSISSIPPI:
exander Mouton,	*Robert J. Walker,*
lexander Barrow.	John Henderson.
ARKANSAS:	INDIANA:
William S. Fulton,	Albert S. White,
Alexander H. Sevier.	Oliver H. Smith,
MISSOURI:	ILLINOIS:
Thomas H. Benton,	*Samuel M'Roberts,*
Lewis F. Linn.	*Richard M. Young.*

It is not likely that any of the vacancies above will be filled before the meeting of the regular session of Congress in December next, unless the mad project of an extra-session should be adopted—therefore, Gen. Harrison will have, to ratify his Cabinet appointments, a majority of FIVE. And, when the regular session meets, he will, to present appearances, have a decided majority of adherents in BOTH Houses;—then the new dynasty will have a fair opportunity to fulfil the many *golden promises* they made to the people during the late contest.

☞ We hope it will not be expected that we should notice the illiberal and impertinent articles which appeared, some time since, in one or two numbers of the Charlotte Journal, relative to the establishment of this press. We have stated elsewhere, that in our editorial course, we shall eschew as much as possible, all controversies of a personal nature,—more especially with our brethren of the press, and strive to render our paper useful and interesting, worthy the patronage of an enlightened liberal community.

We think, from our relations hitherto with the proprietor of the Journal, we had a right to have expected from him more liberality. However, we do not complain;—'tis said, a breach of courtesy generally indicates a want of sense.

British outrages upon American Seamen.—It does really seem as if Great Britain is endeavoring to become mistress of the world, as well by land as by sea. Her conquests over the petty despotisms of the East, have lately been crowned with astonishing success, while with France, she is on the eve of a war. On this side the "big pond," she has been insultingly dallying with our Government for a long series of years in regard to the North Eastern Boundary, hoping, no doubt, to gain that by delay and intrigue, which is not hers by right.

But this Boundary question is one of minor importance, when compared to the outrages committed upon American Seamen, and the property of American citizens, on the high seas, and in British ports; and for which no reparation or atonement has ever yet been made. The first of these outrages we shall mention, was the seizing and liberating a number of Slaves, the property of citizens of Wilmington, in this State, by the British authorites of the Bermuda Islands, when the vessel containing the Slaves, was driven into that port by stress of weather. If we are not mistaken, the British Government, for this violation of the laws of nations, has agreed to pay about one-third the value of the negroes.

The next outrage, was the attack upon the Steamboat *Caroline*, the murder of American Citizens, and the burning of the boat. This outrage, the British Mintster at Washington has acknowledged, was done under the authority of the British Government;—and an attempt at justification is set up, on the ground, that the vessel and crew were on a piratical expedition against British rights—for which charge, there was no shadow of foundation.

The great theatre, however, of British outrage upon American rights, seems now to be the African seas. Whenever her armed vessels meet with our merchant ships and trading vessels in those unprotected regions, they detain them on the plea of their being engaged in the Slave trade, and similar outrages to that detailed in the article below, from the *New York Herald*, are committed. The frequency of these insolent transgressions upon American rights of late, calls aloud for prompt interference by our Government. If Great Britain is anxious to try her hand at conquest on this side the water, let her make the onset at once. But these petty and pitiful outrages upon unprotected American Seamen and property, are degrading to the character of any civilized nation, and should not be tolerated by our Government a moment longer.

As the new Administration of Gen. Harrison is to *reform every thing*, we hope to see this British insolence corrected, and the North Eastern Boundary run and marked, or Great Britain again taught some of the sad realities of a flogging, which she has lately been administering with such a high hand to the Chinese and Arabs of the East.

From the New York Herald.

IMPORTANT FROM AFRICA—ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

By a recent arrival from Havana, we have received the particulars of another outrage perpetrated on an American vessel by an English cruiser, unparalleled perhaps since the Revolution. Annexed is a statement of facts:

Bark William and Francis, Captain P. Flowery, sailed from New York, where she belongs, Nov. 20, 1839, for Havana. She cleared hence with American papers, American crew, American officers, and in fact every thing about her American. She arrived at Havana, thence proceeded to Hamburg, thence to Havana again, thence to the coast of Africa. She was chartered to take to the river Brass, a cargo of tobacco, rum, dry goods and specie. Nothing material occurred on the passage. She arrived at the river Sept. 30th, and landed her cargo on the 15th October, about 6 a. m. being ready for sea, with sand ballast, sailed from the river, bound to Bonaire, in the Carribean seas for a cargo of salt. About two hours after, in beating out, discovered a vessel outside the bar, supposed by the negro pilots to be a British man of war. They wished to be discharged, for fear of being pressed into the English service. Their fears so increased when English boats were manned and headed for the William and Francis, that they all jumped over board and swam ashore.

About 10 a. m. the W. and F. was boarded by two boats crews from the English vessel. The officer of the first boat was requested to come on board, and leave his crew in the boat; but instead of so doing, he ordered his men, (eighteen in number,) to board the bark, armed to the teeth with pistols, cutlasses and carbines. When on doard, the officer drew up his men, and in an insolent manner said to Capt F. that he would take command of the vessel, and if he made any resistance that he would blow out his brains—remarking that he and his men were not geese. This was the first salutation given by the British officer. He was then asked by Captain F. what he wanted. His reply was a demand for the ship's papers. They were produced by Capt F. The officer demanded possession of them, which was refused. Capt. F. held them open in his hand, that they might be read. Capt. F. stated he would reproduce them at any time when wanted. The officer then said to the Amrican crew that they might work or not, as they pleased—that he had possession of the vessel; and ordered the anchor let go.

At noon the British man-of-war anchored close to the W. and F., and the commander came on board, with two boats crews, armed. The first boarding officer told his commander that Capt. F. refused to give up his register, and recommended the papers (crew list and charter papers) and Capt. F's insolence, to his notice. Capt. F. then produced his register, and held it for their perusal, as before stated. The commander persisted in having possession of the register, which Capt. F. would not permit, for fear of its being destroyed, as the officers said they believed the W. and F. to be Spanish property under American papers. The commander then ordered the crew of the W. and F. to be mustered; after which, the vessel was searched in the cabin, in trunks, and among clothing belonging to the officers and crew; sealed letters were opened, and also barrels of bread. The English commander said that if he found twenty barrels of bread on board, he would take her as a prize to Sierra Leone; and had he fallen in with her previous to her discharging, and found the specie on board, he would have condemned her immediately. Captain F. said if he had done so he would have committed an act of piracy, for the money had been legally shipped, for which bills of lading had been signed. The Englishman in a rage, called Capt. F. a damned saucy Yankee. About 5 p. m. they left the W. and F. after keeping Capt. F. under a guard of four men, with drawn swords, for nearly a whole day.

The Vessel's name was said to be H. B. Majesty's brig Forrester.

The English commander asked Captain Flowery if he did not see the British ensign flying at his peak. "Yes," replied Capt. F. "and did you not see the American flag at my mast head." "Oh, yes;" answered the officer, "but we never mind it."

Here is a plain unvarnished tale, as given by Capt. Flowery himself, who is now in this city. By it we see the growing insolence and arrogance of the English cruisers. Our flag is insulted and "not minded," and the right of search on the high seas, which ought never to be submitted to by an American, assumed and carried into practice SANS CEREMONIE by a parcel of petty officers of the British Government on the coast of Africa. It has not yet happened, but we hope it soon will, that an American vessel strong enough manned will be insulted as per above by one of those cruisers.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 13th ultimo, Mr. PICKENS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a Report to the House of Representatives on the subject of the burning of the Steamboat Caroline, and the demand by the British Minister at Washington for the liberation of Alexander M'Leod, accused of the burning of said boat, and now imprisoned for trial at Lockport, New York.

We can now give but a mere outline of the Report. It sets out by stating that the Caroline was the property of a citizen of New York; that she was used merely as a ferry boat between Buffalo on the American side and Navy Island on the British; that she was seized and burnt on the American waters, at the dead hour of night, and one or more citizens of New York murdered, by M'Leod, or some other British subject. "There is no doctrine," says the Report, "more consecrated in English history, than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of *her* vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the authority of his Government, and that the vessel was 'piratical,' and that the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuit of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this Confederacy.—No greater wrong can be done to a country, than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another, and the nation that submits to it, finally sinks down into drivelling and imbecility."

The Report continues:

"The Minister, in his letter of the 13th of December, 1840, says, 'It is quite notorious that Mr. Mac Leod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned, rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws and their abettors,' &c. This may, perchance, all be so; but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether MacLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury have a right to decide. JURISDICTION IN STATE TRIBUNALS *over criminal cases, and trial by a jury of the venue*, are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system, to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of the States."

The Report further continues:

"We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our Northern nor North Western boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power *involving the right of search*, under the pretext of suppressing the foreign slave trade, which if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our right to property, on a subject matter vital to near one half of the States of this Confederacy, and which considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our National Independence."

The Report then concludes by expressing the hope, that our difficulties with Great Britain may yet be settled without a resort to hostilities.

On the presentation of this Report, an animated debate arose in the House, in which the WHIGS from the North denounced it as *too strong*—too warlike, although some of them had but a few days before epxressed themselves in decidedly more hostile language than any used in the Report. We hope, if we are to have hostilities with Great Britain, we shall not again find Mr. Webster, who is now Secretary of State, and his Northern allies, *against* their country, and *for* the Britsh, as in the last War.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamship Brittania arrived at Boston on the 22d ultimo, having left Liverpool on the 4th. The New York Journal of Commerce says:—Considering the space of time over which the dates extend, the news is of very little interest.

The Queen of Great Britain opened Parliament in person, on the 26th January, and read her speech "in a distinct voice." The speech says nothing on American Affairs, or upon the threatened difficulties with France.

On a proposition for the usual address to the Queen, Lord Brougham replied:—"That he felt compelled to notice a passage in the speech of the mover of the address, in which he congratulated them upon "the unbiassed assurance received from all foreign powers, of their disposition to maintain the most friendly relations with this country. There was no passage to that effect in the speech from the throne, although there had been last year, and the omission suggested to his mind the most gloomy apprehensions. He feared that a material change had taken place in the relations with France, that an interruption had occurred to the good understanding which had existed for ten years, and that an alliance so well calculated to promote peace throughout the world was in danger.

In the House of Commons, on moving the address to the Queen, an animated debate arose on the posture of British Foreign Affairs, but the speakers upon both sides seemed to insist on the necessity of preserving friendly relations with France. Sir Robert Peel complained that the Queen had made no reference in her speech to the affairs of Canada and the United States Boundary Question, and the repeal agitation in Ireland. The addresses to the Queen were carried in both Houses without amendment.

ITEMS.

The National Intelligencer, the great organ of the New Administration at Washington, published a Communication lately, in which the Chartering of a National Bank was recommended, and to insert in its Charter a provision allowing it to suspend specie payments at pleasure!

The Boston Post says, a Mr. Digby, of that State, has invented a machine for drilling rocks, iron, wood and militia companies. Could he not invent a machine to drill the Banks into a permanent state of resumption?

The Legislature of Mississippi have passed, and the Governor approved, Resolutions requesting their Representatives in Congress, to prepare articles of impeachment against Justice M'KINLEY, of the United States' Supreme Court, for refusing to hold the Circuit Court in Mississippi, as he should have done.

The Hon. BEDFORD BROWN of this State, has been appointed by the Governor of Missouri, Commissioner to run the Boundary Line between that State and Ioway Territory.

The Raleigh Standard says, at a meeting of the Stockholders in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, on the 16th ult., it was determined to accept the act passed by the last Legislature for the relief of said Company. The receipts on the Road for the last seven months, is reported by the President to be double the current expenses.

The Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died suddenly at Washington City, on the 24th ult. Judge B. was a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States in 1832.

DANIEL BRENT, Esq., the American Consul in France, died on the 31st of January last.

The stock of the great "Regulator of the Currency," the United States Bank, sold in New York, on the 25th ultimo, at 18 1-4 per share!—81 3-4 below par!

☞ Through inadvertence, a few of our papers were struck off dated the 5th, instead of the 9th. Tuesday will be our regular day of publication.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic Party of Mecklenburg assembled at the Courthouse in Charlotte on Friday the 26th ultimo. On motion of David Parks, Esq., Dr. STEPHEN FOX was called to the Chair, and Maj. WILLIAM ALEXANDER appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been eqplained by the Chairman, Dr. Charles J. Fox offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Democratic party of Lincoln county, at a recent public meeting, nominated our fellow-citizen, GREEN W. CALDWELL, Esq., as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States, and kindly requested an expression of the sentiments of the other Counties composing the District in regard to said nomination; therefore,

RESOLVED, That we, a portion of the Democracy of Mecklenburg, give to said nomination our cordial approbation;—that we know Mr. Caldwell to be a true Democrat of the school of '98, and regard him as possessing, in an eminent degree, the characteristics which should mark the representative of a free People—to wit: honesty, firmness, and capacity; and that we will use all honorable exertions to promote his election.

RESOLVED, That we tender to our Republican brethren of Lincoln our sincere thanks, for their generous sacrifice of personal preferences, in passing over their own gifted favorites, and bestowing their choice upon a citizen of our County—showing that their devotion is not to *men*, but to the great principles of Equal Rights, and the harmony of our party.

RESOLVED, That we regard the "Signs of the Times" as strongly indicative of a speedy re-ascendency of Democratic men and measures troughout the Union;—when those who have seized apon the Government by stratagem and fraud, will be indignantly hurled from the high places of power, and our beloved country, as in the memorable struggle of 1800, again rescued from the reign of Federalism and her thraldom to the money power.

RESOLVED, That Major Henry W. Conner, after many years' faithful service in Congress, deserves the thanks of his constituents, and we extend to him in his retirement the plaudit of "well done good and faithful servant;" and that the Chairman transmit to him a copy of this Resolution.

On the adoption of the Preamble and Resolutions, Col. HOKE of Lincoln was called up, and addressed the meeting for half an hour in his usual eloquent and humorous style, eliciting frequent bursts of applause.

On motion of Capt. JOHN WALKER,

RESOLVED, That the Chairman and Secretary are requested to sign these proceedings, and have them published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, with a request to the Editors of the Lincoln Republican and Western Carolinian to copy the same.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.

☞ From the following letter to the Committee appointed by the meeting in Lincoln to inform Mr. CALDWELL of his nomination, it will be seen that he has accepted:—we have therefore placed his name at our mast-head as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 11th District, and feel perfectly certain that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority:

CHARLOTTE, FEB. 27, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, informing me that at a meeting of a large number of the Democratic citizens of Lincoln, I was nominated as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

This demonstration of marked respect and approbation of my public conduct and Republican principles, by the Democratic citizens of Lincoln, is very flattering to me—coming too, not only from my native county, but from those of whom a portion were my associates and neighbors in boyhood; and who have been close and near observers of my conduct ever since—fills me with the deepest sensibility, and demands my most grateful acknowledgments. But, gentlemen, in accepting the nomination, no man could feel more sensibly the want of that ability and experience necessary to qualify him for the discharge of the high duties connected with the station, than I do. It is some relief, however, from the consciousness of my deficiencies, to know that no one has more zeal for the success of our cause, or more confidence in the soundness of our Republican creed, than myself.

It is true, our principles have suffered a temporary defeat; but my confidence in their purity remains unchanged. In moments of difficulty and excitement, misrepresentation, humbuggery, show and fraud may delude for a while, but reason and sober reflection will expel the delusion and soon bring things right.

It does sometimes happen, [for example, the late Presidential contest,] that the minority are right and the majority wrong; but as soon as experience and sober thought proves this to be the case, (which will not be long, judging from the signs of the times at Washington City,) the minority will increase to a majority, and the error will reform itself by the smooth operation of freedom of opinion and eqality of rights.

Our true position, therefore, is still to adhere, steadily and firmly, to our old written creed, as laid down in the Virginia Resolutions of '98.—It is at all times necessary, and more particularly so at the present, since the old Federalists and Abolitions are about to take the reins of Government in their own hands—that we refresh our memories by referrence to first principles. It is by tracing their origin, that we learn to understand them; and it is by keeping that line and that origin always in view, that we never forget the. It is in obedience to these principles, that I feel bound by every obligation of patriotism, to oppose a U. S. Bank—a protective Tariff—Internal Improvements by the General Government—and all other anti-Republican measures, which I have no doubt, from the character and complexion of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, will be the leading and prominent ones of his Administration.—All these questions, I will fully discuss, at a future time.—I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

G. W. CALDWELL.

Messrs. Thomas Ward, John Killian, and L. E. Thompson, Committee.

Watch the Fulfilment!—Let the people not forget what they were told during the last summer's campaign,—namely,—that Van Buren and his friends were the cause of *hard times*, and that if they could be turned out of power, and Harrison and his friends put in, we should *immediately* have *good* and *glorious times*. We were told that as soon as the result of the contest was made known, if Harrison was elected, *at once*, the lowering clouds of trouble and momentary distress would pass away, and the sunshine of prosperity again gladden us with restored confidence, credit, and abundance of money. Well, Harrison has been elected some three months, and how is it now? *Are the times any better?* On the other hand, *are they not worse?* Every candid man must admit that he has been deceived, and disappointed. If these are the *blossoms* of the Harrison tree, what will the *fruits* be in their maturity?—Like the apples of the Dead Sea, we apprehend—rotten to the touch—bitterness and ashes. We say to the honest Republicans of the People, many of whom were gloriously deceived by cunning professions of log-cabin zeal and economy, keep in mind what you were promised last summer, and *mark what will be the fulfilment of these promises!*

Western Carolinian.

P. Mosely, of Ma dison county, New York, is on his way to Washington with a hog of his own raising and fattening, which weighs 1,255 pounds; a present for General Harrison.—*Nat Int.*

Q. How much does Mr. Mosley expect to be *paid* for his "present"? Gen. Washigton, when president, made it a rule to accept no presents.

Farmer's Register.

Wonder how many applicants there are for the superintendency of the mint at Charlotte? Rumor says some six or eight. Is it possible, that the present incumbent is to be proscribed by our *proscription-hating* new President? or, that any of his *office-hating* party *can be induced* to accept the appointment? We shall soon see.—*Lin. Republican.*

A Politician's Life.—The various perplexities which attend a successful politician, are admirably described by Sam Slick, as follows:

Save your country, says one: save it from ruin; cut down salaries. I intend to, says I. Watch the officials, says another: they are the biggest rouges we have. It don't convene with liderty that public servants should be the masters of the public. I quite concur with you, says I. Reduce lawyers' fees, says some; they are a-eatin' up the country like locusts. Just so, said I. A bounty on wheat, says the farmer, for your life. Would you tax the mechanic to enrich the agriculturist? says a manufaturer. Make a law agin' thistles, says one? a regulator about temperance, says another; we have a right to drink if we please, says a third. Don't legislate too much, says a fourth—it's the curse of the state; and so on without end. I was fairly botherd for no two thought alike, and there was no pleasin' no body. Then every man that voted for me wanted some favor or another, and there was no bottom to the obligation. I was most squashed to death with the weight of my cares, they was so heavy.

TALLAHASSEE, Florida, Feb. 13.

Indian News.—Letters from Tampa state that, between 375 and 400 Indians have come in. Two hundred of them were to be shipped off to Arkansas on the 1st instant. This looks as if the Indians were beginning to be tired of the useless contest in which they are engaged. Should the news of the coming in of 70 of the Micasukie tribe be confirmed, we have little doubt but that a few months will terminate the Indian War.

Advice to young Girls.—Never marry a boy, whose mamma is afraid to have him go on the water, or whose papa cannot tell the difference between the toothache and the lockjaw.

Advice to young Men.—Have it fairly understood before you wed, whether you intend to marry an individual or a whole family.

Advice to Parents.—Do not let a silly ambition hazard the happiness of your children, nor your chagrin at the discovery of your own folly betray you into a violation of your obligations.

Good resolutions are like soda water—if they stand any length of time before they are acted upon, they loose their strength and become "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

Died,

In the State of Mississippi, on the 9th of January last, JOHN B. HUTCHISON, formerly of Mecklenburg county, N. C., in the 48th year of his age.

In Rowan county, on the 25th ult., after a protracted illness, Miss JANE E., daughter of Capt. John M'Culloch, aged about 27 years.

DISSOLUTION. THE firm of A. Bencini and M. W. Alexander is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against said company will present them to A. Bencini, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
A. BENCINI.

March 2, 1841. 1-3t

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

In a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

POETRY.

From the Savannah Georgian, November, 1839.

WOMAN.

[BY THE HON. ROBERT M. CHARLTON.

"Ah, for this,
We woo the life-long bridal kiss."

Angel of Earth! oh, what were life
Without thy form—without thy smile!
A circle of de trife,
Of toil, l guile:
Like mist rning's ray
As from t timid dove,
So fled the n away,
Beneath thy kind and gentle love.

Was Eden lost because of thee?
Have heroes left a laurel crown,
That they might bow the willing knee,
At dearest shrine than man's renown?
Oh, who would sigh for all the pain,
That loss like this could e'er impart,
If he were only sure to gain
The Eden of a Woman's heart!

Mother! can mortal e'er repay
Thy all-devoted sacrifice,
Thy care, that lasts thro' night and day,
Thy love, that never, never dies?
In childhood's hour, in manhood's prime,
When age comes on with slow decay,
In joy, in sorrow, and in crime,
Still beams thy loud affection's ray!

Daughter! the Roman girl of old,
Who from her maiden bosom nursed
The sire, whom dungeons vile did hold,
Tortured by famine and by thirst,
Shall illustrate thy filial love,
Which can the drooping soul sustain,
Like manna showered from above
Upon Arabia's arid plain.

Sister! the mate of childhood's hour,
When life was young and fresh and green;
The comforter when cares did lower,
The sharer in each joyous scene,
What dearer tie, what purer love,
Can we around our hearts entwine,
(Save that which beameth from above,)
Than this abiding love of thine!

Yes! there's another, from whose charm,
Doth in itself completely blend,
The kind affections, pure and warm,
Of Mother, Daughter, Sister, Friend!
WIFE! oh, the poet's task is vain,
Thy spell, thy comfort to portray:
As well might painter strive to gain
The glory of the morning ray!

Angel of Life! I would not give
This ever faithful love of thine,
For all the joys on earth that live,
Or all the gems that in it shine:
Let others Glory's chaplets twine,
Or court the fame that deeds impart,
I seek no dearer earthly shrine,
Than that which holds a Woman's heart!

AGRICULTURE.

Preservation of Peach Trees.—An eminent writer in the Albany *Cultivator*, recommends the following as an effectual mode of preserving the Peach Tree from injury by late spring frosts, to wit: when the ground is hard frozen, cover it over for four feet immediately around the tree to the depth of two and a half or three feet with straw or hay, and let it be well tramped down. This will retain the frost in the ground, and prevent premature warm weather from starting the sap, and making the buds put out to be killed by succeeding frosts. This plan, if adopted, we have no doubt would insure to our Farmers a more general and abundant crop of this delicious fruit—the Peach.

From the Genessee Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

Preparing the Ground for Planting.—The first requisite to procure a good Orchard, is to select a dry piece of land. A sandy loam is preferable, but any land will answer if it is sufficiently dry. The land should be manured, ploughed at least to the depth of one foot, and planted with some hoed crop the year previous to setting the trees. Potatoes are preferable, as they leave the ground well pulverized.

Trimming the Top in Transplanting.—Trees when first set should be very cautiously trimmed, and all, or nearly all, the top should be left the first season. I know that in this particular I differ from the commonly received opinion. But I have learned by sad experience, that cutting off and mutilating the tops at the time of transplanting, retards their growth at least one half for the first five years. I shall here adduce some reasons why I think it a bad practice—setting aside my experience on the subject. The leaves of trees and vegetables are the lungs through which the sap is elaborated and converted into vegetable fibre. This process consists in the decomposition of carbonic acid gas, which is either brought to the leaves by the sap, or absorbed directly by the atmosphere. The substance of all plants is mostly carbon; and as carbon in its common state, however minutely divided, is mostly taken up by the sap of plants, this most essential ingredient is obtained in the form of carbonic acid gas, from which the oxygen is separated by the leaves under the action of light, leaving the carbon ready for assimilation or conversion into vegetable fibre. From this statement, it will be seen that the leaves and roots act mutually; the one is as necessary as the other to promote the growth of the tree, and without this concert of action, the sap would ascend and descend without adding any thing to the tree; and when the sap returns without being elaborated in the leaves, the roots cease to grow, or at least, grow very little the first season.

Washing the Trunk.—Trees should be washed annually with soft soap, and well rubbed with a woollen cloth. This is the best preparation that I ever tried to destroy lice, and give a healthy appearance to the trees.

Orchards should be well ploughed and planted to some hoed crop for four or five years.

Erie co., 1840. A. W. B.

From the Indiana Farmer.

"It is the opinion of competent judges," says Dr. Humphreys, "that the advances made in the Agriculture of Great Britain, during the last seventy or eighty years, are scarcely exceeded by the improvement and exertion of its manufactures, within the same period; and that to these advances, no other old settled country furnishes any parallel. That they have been very rapid indeed, the following figures and comparisons abundantly show. In 1760, the total growth of all kinds of grain in the island of Great Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, was estimated at 170,000,000 bushels. In 1835, the quantity could not have been less than 340,000,000 bushels. In 1775, the population of the whole island did not exceed 7,600,000. It now (1838) probably is between 17 and 18,000,000, being an increase of 10,000,000, or more than 130 per cent. Now, the improvements in Agriculture have more than kept pace with this prodigions increase of demand for its various productions, for it is agreed on all hands that the population is now much fuller fed, and on provisions of a much better quality, than that of 1775. Nor is Great Britain indebted at all at present to foreign markets for her supplies. Since 1832, she has imported no grain worth mentioning; and till within the last six months, prices have been so depressed as to call forth loud complaints from the whole agricultural interest of the country. England is at this moment (1838) so far from wanting any of our bread stuffs, if we had them to export, that she has been supplying us liberally, all winter, from her own granaries. And yet it is the opinion of men of the first respectability in England, that the raw produce of the Island might be well nigh doubled without being dependant on foreign countries for a supply. That is to say, 35,000,000 of people might draw their subsistence from that one little speck in the ocean. Now we have a territory more than fifteen times as large as the island of Great Britain. And what should hinder it, when it comes to be brought under even no higher cultivation than some parts of England and Scotland, from sustaining a population of five or six hundred millions of people? This would give to Virginia, Illinois, and Missouri something like 10,000,000; to New York near 25,000,000, and so on in proportion to the other States." * * "I am aware," continues Dr. Humphreys, "that this estimate will be regarded as extremely vissionary and incredible by many of your readers, but not more so than it would have been thought in the middle of the last century, that England, Scotland, and Wales could ever be made to sustain thirty-five, or even thirty millions."

From the Southern Agriculturist.

EXPERIMENTS ON MANURING CORN—AND ON GROWING CORN *and* POTATOES TOGETHER.

MR. EDITOR: As the season for planting approaches, I will communicate the result of my experiments the last year upon manuring Indian Corn, made on the Agricultural Society's Farm called the "*Cattle Farm.*" The soil (a light sandy one, and without manure,) did not produce, when first planted by me four years ago, more than nine or ten bushels to the acre. Since which time, by the application of manure, it has gradually increased in quantity to about twenty bushels. The last season the following trials were made:—Cowpen compost, horse-litter, and fresh cotton seed were applied to the soil in the following manner: On the first of April the land was ploughed flush, then furrowed off four and a half feet apart with a bull-tongue plow; on a portion of the ground was strewed one peck of the first kind of manure to the task-row, (105 feet), spread in the trench; a furrow was then run on each side with a common bar-shear corn plow, covering the manure about four inches deep; the corn holes were then made with a dibble stick or pestle, two and a half feet from centre to centre, and two stalks were left to grow in each hill. The same quantity of the other kinds of manure were used, and in the same manner to two other portions of land. To three other portions, three pecks were applied, and to others four pecks. The result was, to the first, 18 bushels to the acre; to the second, 19 bushels; to the third, 21 bushels. The next trial was 19 1-2, 22, and 25 bushels. The third was 21, 24, and 27 bushels. The fourth was 23, 25, and 35 bushels.

To other portions of land, the grain was planted without manure, and when about six inches high, the same quantity of manure of each of the aforenamed kinds was applied to different portions around the hills; the yield of these was less in every instance. Again, when the corn was two feet high, similar proportions were used to other portions.—The result was much the same as the last experiment. And again, when the corn had advanced to half its growth, the same trial was made to still other portions, when scarce any perceptible advantage was gained by the application. But to a part to which the same quantities of manure were used in the following manner, the result was nearly the same as the first experiments stated, to wit: when the corn was nearly a foot high, a furrow was run with a plow on each side of the bed, cutting away the foot so as to expose the roots; the manure was then thrown in and immediately covered, by running a plow on the back of the furrow; in this experiment the bushel of cotton seed produced at the rate of forty bushels per acre. The seed in all cases were fresh, and from being covered from four to five inches with earth did not vegetate.

I am inclined to think, from repeated experiments, that manure ought always to be applied to corn where the greatest number of the ends of the roots will enter it; therefore I should say, that it were best to incorporate it generally in the soil, as the roots pasture widely, even from four to five feet, if the soil is well pulverized, and well drained. I found it necessary to chop away a stalk here and there, which put on an appearance of burning or drying up, except in those portions manured with cotton seed, which kept green. Yours,

J. F. O'HEAR.

N. B. Corn planted the 30th of April.

VARIETY.

EASY JOE BRUCE.

[BY H. H. WELD.

'Bless me!' exclaimed Mr. Joseph Bruce, or perhaps we should rather say Joe Bruce, as he was a noble, easy fellow, nobody thought of allowing him more than half his name, or of any thing else which belonged to him. 'I see by the paper that Hawk and Harpey have assigned. I meant to have secured my debt yesterday!' He left his coffee half drank, stumbled over the threshold, and went almost at a run to the counting-room of Hawk & Harpey. One half his speed on the day before would have saved his debt: as it was, he was just in season to put on his name at the bottom of a dozen and a half prepared ones, to receive ten per cent. He went back to his unfinished breakfast with what appetite he might.

'Why did you neglect this so long, Mr. Bruce?' said his help-mate and comforter.

'I meant to have attended to it yesterday, my dear.'

'You meant! That is always your way, Mr. Bruce. You carelessly neglected your business to the last moment, and then put yourself in a haste and a heat for nothing, my dear.'

'Really, Mrs. Bruce'—

And it was really, Mrs. Bruce, for few of the feminine, and none of the masculine gender could have kept pace with her. Certainly easy Joe could not. The clatter of a cotton mill would not have been a circumstance to the din she raised. Easy Joe pulled a cigar case out of his pocket—clapped his feet on the fender—and it almost seemed that the smoke rendered his ears impervious to the bleatings of that gentle lamb, his spouse, so placid was his countenance, as the vapor escaped in graceful volumes from his mouth.—People overshoot the mark sometimes. Mrs. Bruce did. Had she spared her oration, the morning's loss would have induced her husband to have been punctual to his business, for one day at least. As it was, he took the same pride in neglecting it under her lecture, that the Grand Nation took so long in refusing to pay the claims of our citizens.

'Breeze away, Mrs. Bruce!'

'Breeze away, sir! Breeze away! I wish I could impart one tittle of my energy to you, Mr. Bruce; I— I'—

Bruce sprang to his feet, and crash came an elegant mantle clock down upon the hearth.

'There, Mr. Bruce! that clock has stood there three months without fastening; a single screw would have saved it; but

'Well, I meant to'—

'You meant! Mr. Bruce—*You meant* won't pay the damage, nor Hawk & Harpey's note!—You meant, indeed!'

Bruce seized his hat and cloak. In a few minutes he was on 'Change. Nobody could read in his face any traces of the matrimonial breeze, and nobody would suspect from his countenance that Hawk & Harpey had failed in his debt. Easy Joe Bruce!

'Well, Mr. Bruce, they've routed him.'

'Who?'

'Our friend Check. Pingee was chosen President of the —— Bank, this morning.—One vote would have stopped him.'

'How ducedly unlucky! I meant to have been present to vote for Check myself!'

'Never mind, Bruce,' said another, "you are a happy man. The news of the great fire in Speederville has just reached town by express, and I congratulate you that you was fully insured.'

'Insured! my policy expired last week.—I meant to have got it renewed this morning.'

Joe posted home in no happy humour.—When an easy man is fairly up, he is the most uneasy and unreasonable man in creation.

'Mrs. Bruce, by staying at home to hear you scold, I have lost thousands. I meant to have got insured this morning—I did not; Speederville is burnt down, and I am a beggar.'

'Why did you not do it yesterday, Mr. Bruce?'

'I was thinking of Hawk & Harpey.'

'Thinking! Why did you not secure yourself?'

'I meant to, but—

'But—give me no buts.'

'You are in excellent spirits, Mrs. Bruce.'

'Never Better.'

'Vastly fine, madam. We are beggars!'

Mrs Bruce sat down, and clapped her feet on the fender, after her husband's manner in the morning.

'We are beggars, madam,' Bruce repeated.

'Very good—I will take my guitar, and you shall shoulder the three children. We will play under Mr. Hawk's window first, then under Mr. Harpey's—and then go beg our way to Speedersville, to play to the ashes of what was once your factory—which you *meant* to have insured. I should like begging of all things.'

'You abominable woman! I shall go mad.'

'Do not, I beseech you, Mr. Bruce!—They put madmen in Bedlam.'

Bruce sprang for the door. His wife interrupted him. 'Here, Joseph, is a paper I *meant* to have shown you this morning!'

'A policy, and dated yesterday!'

'Yes. *You* meant to get it renewed to-day. I meant it should be done yesterday—so I told your clerk, for you, to do it. Am I not an abominable woman?'

'When I said so, I was in a pet. I meant'—

'No more of that, Joseph. Now tell me who is the first on Hawk & Harpey's assignment?' 'Your brother.'

'His claim covers you both.'

'You are an angel, Mrs. Bruce!'

Easy Joe became an altered man, and his wife was released from her watch over his out door business. She died some years before him; but we are half inclined to suspect that, after her death, Joe partially relapsed into his old habits; so true it is, that habit is a second nature. Both were buried in the same grave yard at Speedersville, and our suspicions are founded on something like the following conversation which took place between the gravedigger and his assistant:

'Where are we to dig Mr. Bruce's grave?'

'I do not know exactly. His will says, next his wife.'

'Where was she laid?'

'That I don't know. Easy Joe always said he meant to place an obelisk over her—but it never was done.

LACONICS.

Fortune is painted blind, that she may not blush to behold the fools who belong to her.

Some men get on in the world on the same principle that a chimney sweep passes uninterruptedly through a crowd.

Fanatics think men like bulls—they must be baited to madness ere they are in a fit condition to die.

Some connoisseurs would give a hundred pounds for the painted head of a begger, who would threaten the living mendicant with the stocks.

If you boast of a contempt for the world, avoid getting into debt. It is giving to gnats the fangs of vipers.

Fame is represented bearing a trumpet. Would not the picture be truer, were she to hold a handful of dust.?

Fishermen, in order to handle eels securely, first cover them with dirt. In like manner does detraction strive to grasp excellence.

A HAPPY RETORT.

The obscurity of Lord Tenterton's birth is well known; but he had too much good sense to feel any false shame on that account. We have heard it related of him, that when, in an early period of his professional career, a brother barrister, with whom he happened to have a quarrel, had the bad taste to twit him on his origin;—his manly and severe answer was, "Yes, sir, I am the son of a barber; if you had been the son of a barber, you would have been a barber yourself."

A SEA BULL.

An Irishman, who served on board a man of war in the capacity of waiter, was selected by one of the officers to haul in a tow-line of considerable length, which was towing over the tafrails. After rousing in forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his patience severely to proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself, "Sure, it's as long as to-day and to-morrow! It's a good week's work for any five in the ship!—Bad luck to the arm or leg it'll leave me at last! What! more of it yet!—Och, murther! the sa's mighty deep to be sure!" After continuing in a similar strain, and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he suddenly stopped short, and addressing the officer of the watch, exclaimed, "Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody's *cut off the other end of it.*"

CALIGULA.

At an exhibition of gladiators, he caused the survivors to be sold by auction. While so employed, he observed that one Aponius was dozing in his seat, when turning to the auctioneer, he desired him "on no account to neglect the biddings of the gentleman who was nodding to him from the benches." Finally, thirteen gladiators were knocked down to the unconscious bidder at nearly 73,000*l.*

FEAR.

Charles Gustavus (the successor of Christina of Sweden) was besieging Prague, when a boor of the most extraordinary visage desired admittance to his tent, and, being allowed entrance, offered, by way of amusing the king, to devour a whole hog, weighing two hundred weight, in his presence. The old General Koiningsmarc, who stood by the king's side, and who, soldier as he was, had not got rid of the prejudices of his childhood, hinted to his royal master that the peasant ought to be burnt as a sorcerer. 'Sir,' said the fellow, irritated at the remark, "if your majesty will but make that old gentleman take off his sword and his spurs, I will eat him before your face, before I begin the pig." General Koiningsmarc (who at the head of a body of Swedes, had performed wonders against the Austrians, and who was looked upon as one of the bravest men of the age) could not stand this proposal, especially as it was accompanied by a most hideous and preternatural expansion of the frightful peasant's jaws.—Without uttering a word, the veteran suddenly turned round, ran out of the court, and thought himself not safe until he had arrived at his quarters.

Russian Justice.—The following story gives a lively idea of the Russian rule of Poland. A Jew met a Cossack in the forest; the latter robbed him of his horse. On returning to the town, he lodged a complaint with the Major in command, who was (with what truth we shall not say) reputed to be a most rigid disciplinarian. The Cossacks were paraded, the robber was pointed out, when, with the utmost effrontery, he declared he had found the horse.—"How?" replied the Jew, "I was on his back." "Yes," retorted the Cossack, "I found you too; but having no use for a Jew, I did not keep you." The excuse was deemed sufficient, and the Jew lost his steed.

Story told by Luther.—A monk who had introduced himself to the bedside of a dying nobleman, who was at that time in a state of insensibility, continued crying out, "My Lord, will you make the grant of such and such a thing to our monastry?" The sick man, unable to speak, nodded his head. The monk turned round to the son, "You see, sir, that my Lord your father gives his consent to my request." The son immediately exclaimed, "Father, is it your will that I should kick this monk down stairs?" The usual nod was given. The young man immediately rewarded the assiduities of the monk by sending him with great precipitation out of the house.

A Dutchman and his wife were travelling—they sat down by the road side exceedingly fatigued.—The wife sighed, "I wish I was in heaven." The husband replied, "I wish I was in the tavern."—"Oh, you old rogue," says she, "you always want to get the best place."

Good.—A person said, in our hearing the other day, that editors for the most part, were a thin pale faced set. A lad standing near, made this witty observation to his chum:—There, Bob, I told you I had often read about the editorial *corpses.*"

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

FINAL NOTICE.

WE have heretofore given notice to those who are indebted to us, to come in and make settlements, and but comparatively few have regarded our call:—We now again notify all against whom we hold either notes or accounts of date previous to the 1st of January last, that unless *immediate* payments are made, we shall be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of placing our papers in train for collection, without regard to persons. We are compelled to have money to buy a spring Stock of Goods.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1—f

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he *has disposed* of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-6

Farmer's Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, *and* in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of *them may, at his choice,* and by his direction, *be credited* for vol. 10, to be issued *in 1842.*

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks,* should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.